by Mr. Hepburn.

POINTS OUT THE NATIONAL DEMAND

Alaska Code Bill Passed by the Senate.

ARMY BILL DEBATED

Under the order made by the House las week, today and tomorrow were set aside for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill. Before the special order was called up the Speaker announced the resig-nation of Mr. Shafroth (Col.) from the committee on irrigation, and the appointment of Mr. King (Utah) to the vacancy; also the appointment of Mr. Capron (R. I.) as a member of the board to visit the Military Academy, vice Mr. Olmstead (Pa.), re

Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, then sought to reach an agreement about the length of general debate and the division

Mr. Hepburn suggested that general de bate should be closed today.

Mr. Canron (ill.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, thought that haif of the time should be controlled by those who were against any canal bill at this ses-

Mr. Hepburn thought that Mr. Shackle-

Mr. Hepburn thought that Mr. Shackleford (Mo.), who made the minority report,
should control the opposition, as he had a
substitute proposition to offer.

To this Mr. Cannon would not assent, as
he said that Mr. Shackleford was under
certain conditions in favor of a bill at this
session. Those who were opposed to any
bill at this session, he contended, should
control one-half of the time.

Mr. Fletcher (Minn.), a member of the
committee, said he was opposed to the passage of the bill at this session and he insisted upon an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Shackleford declared that no member
dared, on the floor, to say he was opposed
to the building of a canal at any time and
under all circumstances.

to the building of a canal at any time and under all circumstances.

Some temper was displayed by Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn, and the House finally went into committee of the whole to consider the bill, Mr. Cooper (Wis.) in the chair, without any agreement as to the length of general debate or the division of time, but with the understanding that a night session for debate should be held tometh.

night. The bill was then read.

Mr. Hepburn then offered the amendments of the committee substituting the word "protect" for "defend" and the word "provision for defense" instead of "fortin

Mr. Hepburn's Remarks.

Mr. Hepburn then made the opening argument in support of the bill. The subjecnow before the House, he said, had been engaging the attention of the country for fifty-four years. It was now almost exactly that number of years since the pro ject of an interoceanic canal was first Since then volumes had been written and thousands of speeches had been made, but this was the first day a bill to carry such a project into effect had re-ceived the attention of the House of Representatives. There had always been some way to defeat action, always some party in interest that did not want the particular project proposed or at that particular time. He recalled how, five years ago, a petition, signed by 307 members, for the consideration of a canal bill had been sidetracked mmittee had shunted off the

'And now again today," he continued

"And now again today," he continued,
"we see some of these gentlemen, notably
the gentleman who has twice before defeated action, standing here protesting that
this is not the auspicious moment."

Mr. Hepburn reviewed the whole history
of the canal project, the various examinations and surveys of the route by the various commissions appointed, including the
Walker commission of last year, which has
not yet made its report. All the reports
were practically unanimous in favor of the
Nicaraguan route. Nicaraguan route. Speaking of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty,

speaking of the Cayton-Bulwer treaty, and the objection raised to the project on the ground that it was still in force, Mr. Hepburn declared, amid a general outburst of applause, that the interests of the American people in the canal had become so great that they would refuse to be bound longer by a barrier imposed by another generation half a century was half a century ago.

Existing Franchises. Regarding existing franchises, Mr. Hep-

burn said there had been a wonderful traffic in franchises by Costa Rica and Nicaragua Whenever the treasuries were low those countries sold franchises. In all, twenty seven had been granted during the last fifty years. The owners of these franchise always had something to sell. This bill recognized and dealt with none of them.

As to the Panama canal, Mr. Hepburn expressed the opinion that it would never be feasible for the United States. In addition to the physical obstacles to its completion, he doubted whether the United States could ever obtain control of it. "I want," said he, "and I think the Amer-

fcan people want, an American canal, which can, if necessary, discriminate in favor can, if necessary, discriminate in favor of our own people, giving our commerce the advantage over the commerce of other countries. (Applause.) We are entering upon the most intense contest in the history of time, and it is the intention of the American people that they shall have their full share of the world's commerce."

"I want the canal, when completed, under our control. I do not want our hands tied before we enter the contest."

"If we pass this bill and the Senate then ratifies the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the provisions of which conflict with it," interrupted Mr. Clark (Mo.), "which would take precedence?"

do not know," replied Mr. Hepburn, they absolutely conflict the law ward "If they absolutely conflict the law would be superior to that treaty." cried gentlemen from various "No, no!" cried parts of the hall,

No. no: cried gentlemen from various parts of the hall.

"If we decide to protect the canal the Hay-Pranne-fote treaty would give England the same rights," persistd Mr. Clark.

"I am afraid," responded Mr. Hepburn, "that such action would be unfortunate for the provisions of my bill. But if the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote declares the policy of the American people to be for an American canal, untrammeled by entangling alliances, no one in the United States will dare to say 'nay'. (Applause). I do not think there is any disposition by the administration to thwart the will of the American people." (Applause.) se.)
o you think the same legislative body

plause)
"Do you think the same legislative body would pass this bill and ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty?" asked Mr. Mann (Ill.).
"Certainly not."
"If it is not the intention to press the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, why is it not withdrawn?" asked Mr. Clark.
"We must not stop now for fear of something in the future." replied Mr. Hepburn.
"If you will put that word fortify back in the bill it will have the unanimous vote of this side." said Mr. Clark.
"I do not think the changes the committee consented to make in the interests of harmony, as we supposed, make any radical difference in the bill," responded Mr. Hepburn.

Do you think the Clayton-Bulwer treaty

"Do you think the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be abrogated by an act of Congress?" sked Mr. Dolliver (Iowa).
"I do; it would be better were the abrogation to be arranged through the State Department, but I entertain no doubt of our power to abrogate it by legislation inconsistent with its continuance."

Mr. Shackleford's View.

When Mr. Hepburn concluded Mr. Shack leford, who made the minority report in favor of an additional section provide that the canal should not be built if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified, took the floor. He was, he said, earnestly in favor of a canal. He believed our commercial necessities required it; that it would be of inestimable benefit in time of war, and that the toils would pay a fair interest on the cost of construction. But great as its benefits to the American people would be, there was one question dearer to the American heart—the Monroe doctrine. No exigency should compel us to depart from

CANAL BILL TAKEN UP

that doctrine, which would always be our shield against foreign encroachment.

Mr. Shackleford charged that the language of the Hepburn bill had been so ingeniously changed that diplomats could say it did not conflict with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. If England was to have the benefits of the canal, why should it be built with American money?

Mr. Lovering for the Bill.

Mr. Lovering (Mass.) supported the bill. The time for discussion, he said, had passed. The desire of the American people for the canal was unanimous, the feasibility of the route was proved.

THE SENATE.

A resolution offered by Mr. Tillman (S. C.), calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the tests made at Indian Head of Krupp armor was agreed to soon after the Senate convened today. Mr. Harris (Kan.) offered and had passed

resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the flow of the Arkansas river and as to conserving the waters of that stream for the benefit of

the waters of that stream for the benefit of Colorado and Kansas.

The Alaskan civil code bill was then laid before the Senate.

Mr. Carter, in charge of the measure, after referring to the long discussion of the pending amendments relating to the location of mining claims, said it had become evident, however necessary, just and fair the amendments were, that further effort to press their adoption would result or the amendments would have to be aban-doned. He pointed out the great necessity for the enactment of the proposed legisla-tion. Dispatches to the newspapers from northwestern coast points indicated that every available vessel was being employed o carry passengers and freight to Alaskan

ports.

The most elaborate and remarkable preparations ever made for the development of a new country are in progress in the district of Alaska. The absolute necessity for the enactment of civil laws applicable to Alaska was recognized by everybody who had given the subject the least attention. He was satisfied every senator felt it to be the duty of the hour to pass the bill without delay and he did not think the American people would overlook the dereliction of Congress in not passing it. It was obvious, however, that some senators felt so deeply however, that some senators felt so deeply on the pending question that they would debate the bill to death. He therefore asked unanimous consent that section 72 and 73 of the bill and all amendments thereto, including his own amendment, be withdrawn.

After some colloquy the request was granted.

Other efforts to amend the bill were made, including one by Mr. Bate, who proposed an amendment providing that cases of contempt of court growing out of injunction proceedings should be tried by jury, but all were fruitless. Mr. Bate withdrew his amendment on appeal from his colleagues, who pointed out that it would delay the passage of the bill.

The Bill Passed. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and, after the amendments had been agreed

to, was passed. Mr. Proctor called up the bill to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States, better known as the of the United States, better known as the army reorganization bill, and it was read in full. The Senate then agreed without objection to proceed with the consideration of the measure. Mr. Proctor, however, had the bill laid aside and the Senate took up for consideration the army appropriation bill. The bill as it passed the House carried \$112,186,494. As reported to the Senate it carried \$114,951,590.

The reading of the bill for amendment was begun.

Cables to Cuba. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment pro-viding that nothing in what is known as the Foraker amendment to the army appropriation bill of 1899, prohibiting the granting of franchises or concessions in Cuba, should "be construed to apply to the anding in Cuba of submarine cables from the United States or as authorizing the military authorities to obstruct or prevent the landing of such cables."

Mr. Stewart said it was never intended Mr. Stewart said it was never intended that the Foraker amendment should be construed by the War Department as a support of monopoly. Every commercial body in the country, he said, had appealed to Congress to permit the landing in Cuba of additional submarine cables.

Mr. Mason, in an appeal for the amendment, said that the business interests of the country were paying exorbitant rates for cable communication with Cuba.

Mr. Foraker believed the matter ought to go over for more mature consideration, as

Mr. Foraker believed the matter ought to go over for more mature consideration, as this was the first legislation proposed for Cuba since the Spanish war, and it ought not to be considered hastily.

Debate was cut off by Mr. Platt (Conn.), who made the point of order against the amendment that it was general legislation.

The chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Hawley, in charge of the bill, offered and secured the adoption of the following amendments: Appropriating \$20,000 for and secured the adoption of the following amendments: Appropriating \$20,000 for clerk hire, furniture, stationery, etc., for the war college: increasing the appropriation for paymasters' clerks at \$1,400 each, from \$126,000 to \$144,000, and fixing their rrom \$12,000 to \$13,000, and fixing their compensation on a service basis, thus: Those who have served fifteen years, \$1,800; ten years, \$1,600; five years, \$1,500; less than five years, \$1,400; fixing traveling allowances for officers and men discharged in the insular possessions at 4 cents a mile.

ALLEGANY REPUBLICANS.

Strong Indorsement of the Administration and Representative Pearre. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 1.-The re publicans of Allegany county in convenion this morning elected a mass delegation of about 130 to the sixth district congressional convention, which meets here May 8, and twenty-seven delegates to the state convention, which assembles in Baltimore May 9. The resolutions indorse the administration of President McKinley as "one of the bravest and most glorious and brilliant in the history of our country, in its prompt, vigorous and brilliant conduct and conclusion of the Spanish war and in its wise and statesman-like disposition of the many grave and difficult responsibilities thrust upon us by its sudden and important

resolutions heartily indorse Col. George A. Pearre for his "faithful, efficient and importial attention to his duties" and "his loyalty to the principles of his party." Col. Pearre addressed the convention, ex-Col. Pearre addressed the convention, ex-olling the republican party, saying that lemocratic inefficiency had been repub-ican opportunity and democratic failure and meant republican achievement. had meant republican achievement. Justica J. Monroe Turner in an address predicted Col. Pearre's re-election by a largely in-creased majority. John Story of Lonacon-ing presided over the convention, which was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

Was Flower Girl for Lafayette. CHICAGO, May 1.-Mrs. Frederick Petrie, vidow of Judge Petrie, and for half a cen tury a prominent figure in the Methodist Church, is dead at the home of her son-inlaw, Rev. M. W. Satterfield. She was eigh-

y-five years of age. Mrs. Petrie when a child was a flower Mrs. Petrie when a child was a nower girl for Lafayette at a fete given in his honor when he revisited this country after the revolution. She was acquainted with Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and other notable men of that period. She was personally acquainted with every Methodist bishop holding office during her life.

Casualties at Johannesburg.

LONDON, May 1.-A dispatch to the Daily News from Lourenzo Marques says: "Sixty-five bodies have been extricated from the ruins of the Begbie iron works at

Steamship Arrivals. NEW YORK, May 1.-Friesland, Antwerp; Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen.

Consolidation of Chicago L Roads. CHICAGO, May 1.-Charles Yerkes stated last night that the four elevated railroads n Chicago will be merged into one system. He said he had disposed of practically all of his interest in the surface lines.

Destructive Wisconsin Fire. BEAVER DAM, Wis., May 1.-Fire this norning destroyed the Beaver Dam malle able iron works, entailing a loss of more than \$100,000. The fire also burned the freight depot of the St. Paul railway and five loaded cars, with a loss of \$10,000.

DANISH WEST INDIES

Declaration of State Department as to Negotiations.

TREATED WITH NO THIRD PARTY

Instructions Sent to Mr. White on the Subject.

The State Department has authorized the declaration that it has never recognized any individual in connection with the prosed acquisition by the United States of the islands of the Danish West Indies; that it has no knowledge that any private person has ever interposed in the negotiations on that subject, and, finally, that the ne-gotiations have never been influenced directly or indirectly by unofficial persons. This statement is called forth by the publication of the details of what is represented to be an attempt on the part of persons connected with the Standard Oil Company to force the Danish government to pay them a commission on the sale of the islands to the United States government. The departthe United States government. The department officials say that, of course, they are not competent to affirm or deny the truth of the allegations as to what passed between any such parties and the Danish government officials, but for themselves, they are able to enter the broadest denial of any connection with or knowledge of such an intervention. The Secretary of State does not even know the person named Rogers, and represented to be connected with the Standard Oil Company, who initiated the attempt to intervene for the commission.

Facts of the Case.

The facts of the case, so far as the State Department is concerned and is aware, are as follows: Following the publication of rumors to the effect that the Danish government was about to sell the Islands to the United States last fall a Danish army officer named Captain Christian Dirkfeld appeared in Washington and sought an interview with the Secretary of State. Secretary Hay heard through the press in advance of his coming to Washington that this officer was charged with a mission relative to the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands. Captain Dirkfeld told a different story, however, when he saw the Secretary. He sald that, while he was an officer of the Danish government, he had absolutely no authority to deal with the United States government respecting those islands, but he had for years been of the opinion that it would be for the benefit of the Islands and of Denmark to make the transfer to the United States, and he had come to Washington, not to make any proposition, but to offer the State Department the benefit of his personal knowledge and experience, having made the conditions in the Islands. Secretary Hay listered rnment was about to sell the islands to tions in the islands the subject or many years' special study. Secretary Hay listened with interest to Captain Dirkfeld's representations, and, thanking him for his tender, promised to call upon him whenever there should be need for his services.

Instructions to Mr. White. Then the secretary, acting upon the intimation that the Danish government might be thinking of selling, sent an instruction to Mr. White, the United States' secretary of embassy at London, to run down to Co of embassy at London, to run down to Co-penhagen and investigate. Mr. White per-formed his task with the ability and thor-oughness which always characterizes his work, and his report to the State Depart-ment is all that there is on file respecting the Danish islands of recent date, or, in fact, within the past five years. Touching the conclusions reached by Mr. White, the State Department officials say nothing. The report was communicated in

nothing. The report was communicated in substance to the members of the Senate committee on foreign relations, as well as to committee on foreign relations, as well as to leading members of the administration party in the House of Representatives, and it is supposed that it contained a statement of the terms upon which the Danish government was willing to make the sale. But in any event it makes plain the fact that the negotiations were conducted exclusively between Mr. White and the Danish government officials, and that no unofficial person or third party entered into them, and

ment officials, and that no unofficial person or third party entered into them, and the State Department has no objection to that fact appearance in the United States at this time has no connection whatever with the island project, according to the State Department officials.

The secretary of embassy is here on leave of absence, having been steadily two years at his post without vacation. He has not even been in Washington since his return to the United States, but has spent his time in New York, though he is expected to pay a visit to the State Department before he returns to London.

No Connection With Monroe Doctrine.

No Connection With Monroe Doctrine The officials are at a loss to perceive any reasonable connection between Mr. White's negotiations and the Monroe doctrine reference made by Secretary Root in his New York speech. Whatever be the nature of Mr. White's report, it is said that it does not disclose a purpose on the part of the Danish government to sell the islands to any other power than the United States so that an objection to such a sale would be purely hypothetical at this time. cretary Root himself was not accessi-today, being confined to his home by

FAR FROM SATISFACTORY.

The German Amended Meat Inspection Bill.

The amended meat inspection bill which the German government has prepared in lieu of the bill reported by the reichstag ommittee, as outlined in the dispatches received here, is declared to be very similar n scope to the proposition originally submitted to the reichstag by the imperial govmitted to the reichstag by the imperial gov-ernment. The most important amendment is that striking out the total prohibition of meat imports into Germany after December 31, 1903, a provision that in itself makes the entire act obnoxious to this government. at, 1935, a provision that in itself makes the entire act obnoxious to this government. Now the proposition to completely prohibit meat importations is left to be adjusted when the present act expires and not before, namely, at the end of three years. The amended bill is far from satisfactory to the American meat interests, excluding, as it does, canned meats and smoked sausages. The requirement that fresh meats must be in the whole carcass with entrails attached is also declared to be a condition difficult to meet. But on the whole the bill is believed to be a vast improvement over the reichstag committee bill, from our point of view, and to contain within itself the basis of the possible agreement between the governments of the United States and Germany on this vexed question of meat imports.

A NEW CHIEF CLERK.

Mr. G. W. W. Hanger Appointed in the Department of Labor.

Mr. G. W. W. Hanger has been appointed chief clerk of the Department of Labor, vice Oren W. Weaver, deceased. Mr. Hanger was born in Virginia, but was appointed from Mississippi, November 18, 1886, or certification of the civil service commission, at \$1,000 per annum. He has passed through all the grades and for some years has been in charge of the force engaged on statistical tabulations. He has been appointed chief clerk in accordance with the civil service rules and principles, as he was the ranking statistical expert in the department.

Coinage During April.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the treasury shows a total of 13,532,100 pieces, valued at \$16,974,480, executed by the mint bureau during April. By denomi nations the colonge was as follows: Double eagles, \$12,922,000; silver dollars, \$2,922,000; haif dollars, \$502,000; quarter dollars, \$332,000; dimes, \$174,000; total silver, \$3,930,000. Five-cent nickels, \$79,450; one-cent bronze, \$43,030; total minor, \$122,480.

Charles Fischer's Will.

The will of Charles Fischer, dated June 7, 1887, and bequeathing his estate to his wife, Minnie Fischer, was filed this afteron for probate.

EX-GOVERNORH BRADLEY BEFORE

THE SUPREME COURT. Claims That the Republican Candidate

Was linconstitutionally Deprived of His Office.

The Supreme Court resumed its hearing today in the Kentucky governorship case, W. O. Bradley, former governor of that state, being the only speaker. He appeared for Gov. Eaylor, taking up first the claim of the opposition that Taylor had never possessed any title to the office. He con-tended that Taylor's title was as good as REPORT NOT BYOWN that of any man who had ever held the office. This was the first contest that the state had ever had over that office, and this contest would never have occurred but for what he characterized as "the iniquitou

this contest would never have occurred but for what he characterized as "the iniquitous election law," known as the Goebel law. He argued that Taylor's title was complete; that he was not only de jure governor, but de facto governor as well, and that every step that he had taken as governor was officially good under the law.

On the point of jurisdiction he contended that the pending case is very similar to that of Thayer against Boyd of Nebraska, in which jurisdiction had been assumed. He met the argument of Mr. Beckham's counsel that an office was not property, by queting authorities to the contrary. Arguing this point, he said that office was a species of property because it was a right of value—a privilege of citizonship of worth to any man. It was one of the rights or privileges coming under the protection guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, and therefore subject to review by the highest federal court.

No state could disregard the provisions of this constitutional provision nor could any state legislature assume to be superior to it, nor is a state legislature bound to grant due process of law, but state courts must administer cases under the same authority.

state legislature assume to be superior to it, nor is a state legislature bound to grant due process of law, but state courts must administer cases under the same authority. In a case like this of the governorship there was no such thing as an appeal to the people. The adjudication was neces-sary.

the people. The adjudication was neces-sary.

"And why appeal?" Mr. Bradley asked.

"If we appeal to the ballot box," he con-tinued, "is it not easier now to defy the expressed will of the people than it has been even in this case when there has been such an open deflance of the ex-pressed desire of the electors of the state?"

"Due Process of Law" Denied. Under the state constitution the legislature was nothing more than a board of contest. This was a special power and it was limited by the constitution. If this limitation was transcended the act was tyrannical, and such the speaker claimed the act of the legislature in this case to be. He challenged the method observed in drawing the board, as some of the members of it themselves had contests pending, while another had laid a wager upon the result. On this account, according to precedents, the decision of the board must be held void—the members of the board being judges in their own cases. Furthermore, there had been no time for reasonable hearing nor sufficient notice. There also had been irregularities in the trial, and Taylor's friends had been refused the privilege of arguing the case. Seventeen hundred pages of testimony were taken, but there was not time allowed the legislature to read a word of it. Therefore, the legislature had never really and legally determined the case. All this, Mr. Bradley concluded, was denial of the "due process of law" guaranteed by the constitution. tyrannical, and such the speaker claimed The point also was made that the notice of contest had failed to state the ground of

contest under the law. Hence the legisla-ture had assumed a jurisdiction it did not Proceedings of the Legislature. Mr. Bradley attacked the finding of the legislature in the case as irregular and

therefore void. "And they have as much power," he said. "to bring back to life the body of Mr. Goe-bel as it has to put life into a transaction

He closed with an appeal for recognition by the court. Instead of bending the knule to the legislature, the court, he said, should investigate their processes and see that they were in accord with the requirements of the Constitution. The occasion was a momentous one, he said, for the people of Kentucky. This was the first fight which Kentucky. "This was the first fight which had been made south of the Ohio for the preservation of civil liberty by the processes of the courts, "and if we fail," he said, "it is liable to be the last. The same blighting influence of arbitrary power is sure to go farther and extend to other states if there is not some supreme tribunal to which the people can come with assurance of such recognition as will guarantee the preservation of their privileges and immunities. If we fail here our condition is pitiable, indeed, for an appeal to the ballot box will be in the face of that failure more worthless in the future than it has been in the past. Our bill of rights, though written in the blood of martyrs, will be worthless to us if the agencies given for our protection turn upon and bewill be worthless to us if the agencies given for our protection turn upon and be-tray us. We make our last appeal to you, but in so doing we look beyond to that eternal principle of justice which we know should and does regulate the affairs of

When Mr. Bradley closed the court took a recess until the 14th Instant.

Site for Longfellow Statue. Mr. Wetmore, from the committee on the library, today made a report to the Senate on Senate joint resolution 48, directing the selection of a site for the erection of a late Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A substitute was submitted by the committee for the bill as introduced by Mr. Hoar, which excepts the Capitol and library grounds from the places that may be selected as a site for the statue. The original bill appropriated \$5,000 for a pedestal for the statue, but the substitute appropriates only \$4,000 for this purpose, together with such superintendence, etc., that may be involved in the work. bronze statue in this city in honor of the

The McPherson at San Juan. Word has reached the War Departmen that the transport McPherson has arrived safely at San Juan de Porto Rico. The importance of this news lies in the fac that the McPherson carried \$500,000 in United States currency, gold, silver and paper, which is to be put into circulation on the island by the immediate withdrawal of a corresponding amount of Spanish m which has heretofore been the circula which has heretofore been the circulating medium of Porto Rico. Another large ship-ment of United States currency will be sent to San Juan in a few weeks on the transport Crook, now fitting out at New

Against Crowding the Cars.

Mr. Bell of Colorado has introduced bill in the House (H. R. 11143) providing that no street car company, manager, con-ductor, grigmas, motorman or other per-son in charge of such car shall permit any son in charge of such car shall permit any person or persons except such as can be seated or such as stand in front or back of the seats, and shall permit no one to stand between the seats of such cars as are fitted up with seats running across the same and generally used in open or summer cars, while such seats are occupied by others.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$300 for each offense, and the conductor, manager or street car company or any one or all may be prosecuted for any violation of this act.

Artillery School Instructors.

The following named officers have bee detailed for duty as instructors at the United States Artillery School, Fort Mon roe, Va., and will report at that post July 1, 1000: Department artillery proper, ballistics

Department artillery proper, ballistics, seacoast and siege engineering—Capt. Frank S. Harlow, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Department electricity, steam mechanism, machinery, etc.—Capt. Henry C. Davis, 7th U. S. Artillery.
Department chemistry, explosives, land and submarine mines, etc.—Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, jr., 1st U. S. Artillery.
Department general staff duties, military history, art of war, organization, etc.—Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, 6th U. S. Artillery.

tillery.

Department special courses, etc.—Capt.

Ira A. Haynes, 6th U. S. Artillery. Minneapolis Wood Workers Strike. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 1.—The wood workers, 800 strong, at 2 o'clock this morning decided to go on strike today.

PLEADING TAYLOR'S CASE TWO CONVENTIONS

Populist Gatherings to Take Place This Month.

BOTH OLD PARTIES ARE INTERESTED

Democrats Are Uncertain About the Ohio Situation.

THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF

The May national conventions are not en-

tirely without interest. While the populist parties cannot elect a President, they may assist to defeat one. On the 9th of May one populist convention is to assemble in Sioux Falls, S. D., and another will meet at Cincinnati. It is difficult to foretell which will be the more important of these conventions. It is conceded that the Sioux Falls convention will place Mr Bryan in nomination. Beyond that nothing is definitely known, though it is expected that no vice presidential candidate will be nominated.

nated.

What the platform will be, and how many things may be put into it. which Mr. Bryan might not care to make prominent in the campaign, are matters of conjecture. While this set of populists are loyal Bryan men, it is quite possible for them to embarrass their candidate by making a platform which is too diffuse. Some very watchful men will be on hand, but experience shows that a populist convention, of all political assemblages, is most difficult to manage. The more radical and unruly, however, will participate in the other convention.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The Cincinnati convention may nominate Wharton Barker, or Debbs, or Dewey, or ome one else who is picturesque but not likely to get many votes, but the thing they may be relied on not to do is to nominate Bryan. Their platform will probably be as picturesque as their candidate, whatever it may be and whoever it may be, and whatever votes their ticket gets in the national election will come almost entirely from men who would not under any circumstances vote the republican ticket.

The republican leaders are not blind to

vote the republican ticket.

The republican leaders are not blind to the use that may be made of this convention, and it is reported an effort will be made to lead the middle-of-the-road populists into such a course as will be most hurtful to Bryan. The convention may be so manipulated as to become in a negative way a somewhat important factor in the election. Therefore, if it amounts to anything at all, it is likely to be watched with more interest by republicans and by democrats than will be the convention at Sioux Falls.

The Two Contrasted.

If the Sloux Falls convention does any thing calculated to hurt Bryan it will be by accident or through enthusiastic ignorance of politics on the part of a goodly number of the delegates. If the Cincinnati convention does not do something to the injury of the Nebraska leader it will be because of a lack of skill.

It will be a consolation convention assembled for the purpose of getting revenge for the treatment of Watson in '96. Its importance depends upon how skillful are the managers and how tractable are the delegates. It is likely to be a circus, as characteristic as was the one held in the same city when the people's party was born, at which Cyclone Davis, wrapped in an American flag, thrilled the assemblage with a song which called upon the government to "set the presses going" and turn out money for the people, every one taking up the chorus with wild enthusiasm.

The Cincinnail crowd is expected to collect the scattered remnants of the populist party of the south, but under certain conditions they are liable to draw enough votes in the west to be of set will be to the content of the populist party of the south, but under certain conditions they are liable to draw enough votes in the west to be of set will be to the content of the populist party of the south, but under certain conditions they are liable to draw enough votes in the west to be of set will be to the content of the population of the populations they are liable to draw enough votes in the west to be of set will be to the content of the population of t nati convention does not do something to

litions they are liable to draw enoughteen the west to be of some damage

Bryan.
These two conventions have an interest in the uncertainty of their action, which is not possessed by the conventions of the two great parties, and, incidentally, both the old parties will watch them with close attention

With reference to the two old party conventions, the things of greatest immediate interest are, for the democrats, the situation in Ohio, and, for the republicans, the indorsement by state conventions of the Porto Rican tariff.

Democrats Uncertain About Ohio. The democrats are uncertain about what he Ohlo democratic convention will do about Bryan. There is a very strong susabout Bryan. There is a very strong suspicion that if the way could be seen to secure enough votes elsewhere to prevent Bryan from having the necessary two-thirds of the national convention the McLean influence would be exerted to prevent the industry by Object of Bryan from his proposition of Bryan from his proposition of Bryan from having the responsibility. The net amount now to be handled by the trustee is \$108,-Lean influence would be exerted to prevent the indorsement of Bryan by Ohio. It is known that McLean does not take kindly to the idea of an instructed delegation, and though the democratic leaders did not at first believe McLean had any sympathy with the announced candidacy of his brother-in-law, there have been things which have led to a different opinion on this subject. It is contracted to prove the contract of the contracted to the cont things which have led to a different opinion on this subject. It is quite possible that, while recognizing that Admiral Dewey can have no ground for hope that he might carry the convention, Mr. McLean might welcome the introduction of any element in the convention which would destroy Bryan's two-thirds and render it necessary to nominate some other man in order to break a deadlock.

break a deadlock.

It is not generally believed that such a plan can be successful, yet if McLean can figure out a way to get a third of the convention against Bryan he will try to throw the Ohio delegation into the balance to bring confusion upon the Bryan forces.

The Porto Rican Tariff.

The interest in the indorsement of the Porto Rican tariff by republican state conventions lies in the apprehension some republicans feel that there is serious danger in thus committing the entire party as an organization to a policy which is manifestunpopular.

Republicans who voted for this tariff, re turning from their state conventions, after laboriously securing an indorsement of their course, report with great show of confidence that the sentiment hostile to that dence that the sentiment hostile to that measure is dying out rapidly, but it is too apparent that their observation is confined to the professional party workers who compose a convention, ready to do the bidding of their bosses. Expressions of opinion from sources outside of the mere machine politics indicate that public sentiment is still strongly resentful of the bad faith shown in the Porto Rican affair, and there is a feeling that in insisting upon these specific indorsements the party is being sacrificed to a few of its leaders in a way that may prove dangerous in the campaign.

ALIENS' RIGHTS AT CAPE NOME. Debate in the Senate on the Alaska

After The Star's report of the Senate proceedings was closed yesterday afternoon Mr. Hansbrough made an earnest appeal in behalf of the Carter amendment to the Alaskan bill. He held that an alien had no rights on the public domain. If he was there at all it was merely by sufferance. The alien was, in such circumstances, a trespasser, and had no right to treatment better than that accorded a trespasser.

"The American miners," he declared,
"will not stand idly by and see claims
usurped by men who have no right to With the latitude of debate ordinarily

With the latitude of debate ordinarily allowed in the Senate, Mr. Elkins (W. Va.) then delivered a brief speech on the West Virginia senatorial contest in answer to that made last week by Mr. Pettus. He said the result of the election preceding Mr. Scott's election as general. Mr. Scott's election as separator was a legislature that had a republican majority of sever. He declared there never was any fraud in connection with the election of Senator Scott and no founded charges had ever been made that these ever been made that there was. The depositions which had been used by Mr. Pettus in his argument were, he said, ex parte statements of no value as evidence. The Alabama senator had made them the ground of his report and then had made his report the ground of his attack upon West Virginia and her officials. He paid a high tribute to the character of the governor of West Virginia and other state officials whom Mr. Pettus had attacked and charged with conspiracy. ever been made that there was. The with conspiracy.

Mr. Ross (Vt.) made a legal argument

Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the Carter amendment.

Mr. Foraker presented the conference re-port on the joint resolution amending the Porto Rico act and it was agreed to.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Latest List of Killed and Wounded Gen. Otis has notified the War Depart-

nent of the following additional casualties in the Philippines: Killed-Luzon Island: April 21, Batac Troop A, 3d Cavalry, Charles A. Harris; April 15, Pasacao, Company H, 45th Vol-

unteer Infantry, Wm. H. Stone. Wounded-Luzon Island: April 17, Batac, Wounded-Luzon Island: April 17, Batac, Troop L, 3d Cavalry, Archie Black, wounded in shoulder, slight; March 28, Antimonan, Company K, 30th Volunteer Infantry, Wm. J. Degnan, wounded in thigh, serious; April 16, Batac, Company B, 34th Volunteer Infantry, Samuel C. Wells, wounded in neck, slight; Taisan, Company C, 38th Volunteer Infantry, John J. Miller, wounded in leg below knee, moderate. Panay Islands: February 12, Hollo, Company A, 18th Infantry, Fred Smith, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Hugh Sparks, wounded in shoulder, serious; Hugh Sparks, wounded in shoulder, serious; March 31, Colsal, Company A, 19th Infantry, Thomas J. Tangney, wounded in hand, moderate. Samar Island, March 23, Calbayog, Company E, 43d Infantry Volunteers, Oliver M. Pendergrass, wounded in abdomen, serious; March 26, Calbayog, Company G, 43d Volunteer Infantry, Ridgley M. Laird, wounded in arm, serious. Leyte Island, March 29, Cebang, Company B, 43d Volunteer Infantry, Willis Quint, wounded in chest, slight, Tanauan, Company C, 43d Volunteer Infantry, Geo. H. Otto, wounded in arm, serious. Troop L, 3d Cavalry, Archie Black, wound-

Last Day of Ecumenical Conference. NEW YORK. May 1 .- The opening exerises of the last day of the ecumenical conference drew a large attendance today. At

ference drew a large attendance today. At Carnegie Hall when the hour for the regular devotional exercises came the big hall was full of delegates and visitors. The exercises were led by S. B. Capen, LL. D. The regular meeting at Carnegie Hall was presided over by Dr. Edward Judson of New York. The general subject under discussion was that of "Home Work for Foreign Missions."

Death of a Union Veteran.

Mr. Frederick Boettcher, an old and wellknown resident of the District, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at his residence, 322 9th street southeast. Mr. Boettcher was in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His death was unexpected. He had lived in the District most of his life, and during the civil war enlisted in the Union army, serving with Company A, of the 8th battalion of the District of Columbia Vol-

unteers. He was a member of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F.; Calanthe Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., and John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic. All of these organizations will be prominently represented at the funeral services, which will be held at the late residence of the deceased Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will take place in Prospect Hill cemetery. Mr. Boettcher's wife survives him. Resolution Unnecessary. The House committee on the judiciary to-

"That in all preliminary investigations of criminal charges by the courts of the states criminal charges by the courts of the states of the Union and the territories thereof and the District of Columbia the accused shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf and to introduce and examine any witness in his behalf touching the matter charged against him."

This legislation would affect principally the District of Columbia, but the judiciary committee holds that the resolution is unnecessary as the case is already covered by existing law.

Policy Promoter Convicted. Elijah Tolliver, colored, was given a jury

day acted adversely on Senate joint reso-

lution 103, providing as follows:

trial in the Police Court today on a charge of promoting policy. He was convicted, and Judge Kimball gave him three months Guardian for Infant Defendants.

Justice Hagner, in Equity Court No. 1, to-day appointed Edmund K. Goldsborough guardian ad litem for the infant defendants in connection with proceedings in equity instituted by Mary Farr Goldsbo ough against Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough and eleven others. The suit is a friendly one, and by it the court is asked

Senator Hoar Virtually Rebuked. At Framingham, Mass., yesterday the fourth congressional district convention showed no favor toward Senator Hoar, for the proposal of a resolution to express conthe proposal of a resolution to express confidence in the senator's attitude raised a storm of protests, and a substitute motion expressing confidence in the administration was passed by what the chairman declared to be a unanimous vote. The convention chose as national delegates Arthur M. Lowe of Fitchburg and Charles G. Bancrott of Natick and as alternates W. M.

Chase of l Jurors Excused.

of Leominster and Walter Howard

croft of Natick, and as alternates

Those summoned for jury service during May in the criminal and circuit branches of the Supreme Court of the District of Co lumbia reported at 10 o'clock this morning. For various reasons a number were ex

Defines Term Resident Housekeeper. Mr. Clarence A. Brandenburg, the first assistant to the attorney for the District, has advised the Commissioners, in connec tion with their recent amendment of the potion with their recent amendment of the po-lice regulations relative to the location of circuses, that a resident housekeeper, with-in the meaning of the regulations, is a per-son who has a house, and has charge of and provides for a family therein.

"In order to be a resident housekeeper," states Mr. Brandenburg, "It is not neces-sary that a person should be a father, or husband, or mother, or wife, but the person must occupy the position toward others of

must occupy the position toward others of head or chief in a domestic establishment. If the family comprises a husband and wife, in my opinion, the husband would be the person whose consent is essential within the meaning of the regulation." With reference to an inquiry whether squares 619, 711, 713 and 621 confront square 673, Mr. Brandenburg says in his opinion

they do not. Baltimore Markets

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, May 1.—Flour quiet and steady: unchanged: receipts, 13,222 barrels: exports, 1.241 barrels. Wheat steady: spot. Tlafily: May. Tla 71½; July. 72½a72½; steamer No. 2 red., 66½a66½; receipts, 34,708 bushels; southern wheat by sample. 67a72; do. on grade. 67½a71½. Corn firm; spot and May. 44½a45; July. 45½a45½; steamer mixed, western. 43½a44; receipts, 176,162 bushels; exports, 281,247 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 45a46. Onts steady; better demand; No. 2 wilte, 30a30½; No. 2 mixed, 27½a528½. Hye dell; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western. 5ra58. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$17a\$17.50. Grain freights, not much inquiry, rates inclined to be easy; steam to Liverpool, per bashel. 4½d. May; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s. 6d. May. 3s, 4½d. June. Sugar, cheese, butter and eggs firm, unchanged.

Bid.

2 per cents, registered. 1908-1928.
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
4 per cents, coupon, 1907.
4 per cents, registered, 1925.
4 per cents, registered, 1925.
5 per cents, coupon, 1925.
5 per cents, registered, 1904.
5 per cents, coupon, 1904.
New 2a, w. .

against the pending amendment, holding that no change should be made in the ex-

The New York Market Demand Was Exclusively Professional.

GOLD EXPORTS WITHOUT EFFECT

Review of the Influences That

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Governed Trading.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, May 1.-The holiday in London and Chicago contributed to the natural duliness of the stock market this morning and prevented any significant movement in prices. There was no pressure to sell, and the demand was almost exclusively profes-sional. Occasional covering advanced prices a few fractions and created a surface appearance of steadiness. Missouri Pacific was advanced in spite of the dampening influence of yesterday's action of its directors in providing for the funding of a floating debt instead of considering a divi dend.

The pool in these shares has been remarkably successful in staying the effects of raids, and gives evidence of its ability to protect the stock. Pennsylvania directors declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, and the failure to sanction. sanction a larger disbursement was passed over as a market factor. The price of the stock was quite as steady as that of its neighbors. The lower priced issues railled moderately, but failed to hold the interest

moderately, but failed to hold the interest of the room long at a time.

The engagement of half a million gold for shipment on Thursday was announced during the afternoon, but the outflow occasioned no new concern. Money loaned freely at 2½ and 2½ per cent, and the gold movement is not now considered as being sufficiently dangerous to make much of an impression on the borrowing rate.

The steel stocks were irregular and moderately active. Federal Steel was opened high and held indifferently well at a price above yesterday's closing level. Republic Steel was weak under mixed selling, said to have been inspired by fears of littigation. Competing orders in the preferred stock were responsible for a sharp break during the morning.

American Sugar was weak during the opening hour, but railied under covering. The advances recently made by one independent refiner are said to have been fruitless, owing to the difference of opinion as to the value of his plant. For purposes of a market turn it will be in order to announce concessions in price within a day or two and a resumption of important con-

of a market turn it will be in order to announce concessions in price within a day or two and a resumption of important conferences between officials of the two companies. Wall street is confident of a settlement of the sugar trade war, but the actual achievement will be necessary to convince it that inside interests have yielded to such a commercial necessity.

A further period of unimportant dealings would seem to be in store for the market. Leaders who are competent to lift the market out of the rut are away or are preparing to go, and this fact will make further narrowness inevitable unless the railroad combinations are resumed. The prevailing conditions encourage special operations in a few stocks instead of in all, and profits can only accrue to the discriminating.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

| American Cotton Oil | 283 | 484 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 284 |

82% 157% 93% 59% 85 22% 819 s 1541 s 929 s 571 s 341 s 223 g Louisville & Nashville ... 81%
Metropolitan Traction ... 157
Manhattan Elevated ... 93%
Missouri Pacific ... 57%
M. K. & T. pfd ... 34%
 Sational Lead Co.
 22%

 Sew Jersey Central
 183%

 Sew York Central
 183%

 S. Y.Ontario & Western
 223

 Sorthern Pacific
 574

 Sorthern Pacific, pfd
 76½

 Pacific Mail
 32½

 Pennsylvania R. R.
 189%

 Philla. & Reading. 1st pfd
 56%

 Southern Pacific
 36

 Southern Railway
 pfd
 56%

 Texas Pacific
 194

 Tenn. Coal and Iron
 81%

 Union Pacific
 56%

 U. S. Leather
 18%

 U. S. Leather
 18%

 U. S. Leather
 80%

 Wabash pid
 22%

 Western Union Tel
 82
 135 581.4 757.4 321.6 137.4 561.2 361.4 137.9 571.9 191.2 82 147.8 71 301.6 231.4 N. Y. Ontario & Western
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific. pfd...
Pacific Mail.
Pacific Mail.
Pacific Mail.
Pacific Mail.
Pacific Mail.
Pacific Mail.
Southern Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Fexas Pacific.
Texas Pacific.
Texas Pacific.
Tenn. Coal and Iron.
Union Pacific.
Union Pacific.
Union Pacific.
U. S. Leather.
U. S. Leather.
U. S. Eubber.
Wabash 10d.

Washington Stock Exchange. Washington Stock Exchange.

For various reasons a number were excused in each court. Additional talesmen have been directed to be on hand tomorrow, when the juries will probably be completed.

Those summoned for the jury in Circuit Court No. 2 were today excused for the term, as no cases will be tried during the month in that court.

Representative Caunon Renominated.

WATSEKA, Ill., May 1.—J. G. Cannon has been renominated for Congress by the republican congressional convention for the twelfth district.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular cail, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction scrip, \$40 at 10%, 20 at 10%, 10 at 10%, 25 at 54%, 100 at 10%, 25 at 10%, 100 at 10%, 50 at

194%, 190 at 194%, 190 at 194%, 2 shares sold at 13% should have been 190 at 13½; 2 shares sold at 13% should have been 190 at 13½; 2 shares sold at 13% should have been 190 at 13½; 2 shares sold at 13% bid. 194 bid. 3.65s, 1924, funding, 120 bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Capital Traction 4s, 196% bid. 107% asked. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 121 bid. 122% asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., A, 110 bid, 115 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., B, 110 bid, 115 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., B, 110 bid, 118 asked. Columbia Railroad cert. Indebt., B, 110 bid, 118 asked. Columbia Railroad cert. Indebt., B, 110 bid, 118 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d met. 5s, 111 bid. Washington Gas series B, 6s, 116 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp, 6s, 116 bid. 10 asked. U. S. Electric Light deb. Imp, 6s, 115 bid. 10 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5s, 164% bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5s, 164% bid. 105%, asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market 1st 6s, 115 bid. Washington Market ing. 6s, 115 bid. Washington Market ing. 6s, 115 bid. Washington Market ing. 6s, 116 bid. 9s bid. 650 asked. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 300 bid. 400 asked. Metropolitan, 690 bid. 650 asked. Central, 190 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 220 bid. Second, 160 bid. Capital, 150 bid. 100 asked. West End. 118 bid. 121 asked. Traders', 125 bid. 186 asked. Central, 190 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 220 bid. Second, 160 bid. Capital, 150 bid. 160 asked. West End. 118 bid. 121 asked. Traders', 125 bid. 181 asked. Capital Traction Scrip, 160%, 161 asked. Central, 3% bid. 417 asked. Columbia, 125 bid. 181 asked. Capital Traction Scrip, 160%, 161 asked. Capital Traction Scrip, 160%, 161 asked. Capital Tra

New York Cotton Market.